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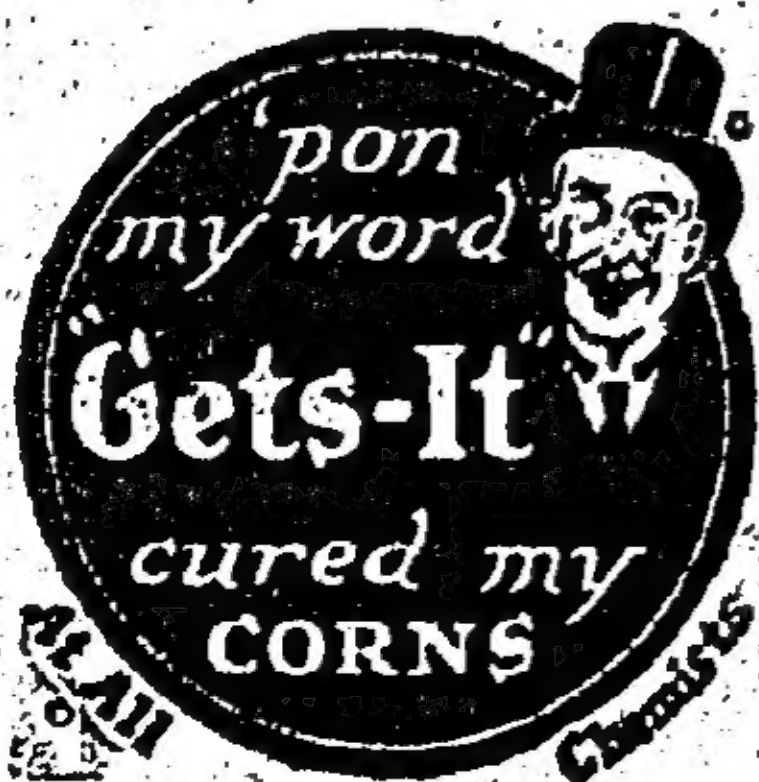
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THE POLITICIAN'S LIFE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S RECTORIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his capacity as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, delivered his rectorial address at the McEwan Hall, on March 1st, taking as his subject "The Difficulties of Politicians."

Abuse of politicians as a tribe, Mr. Lloyd George said, was one of the commonplaces of all smoking rooms. One of the charges freely brought against them was that they wrangle incessantly about worthless trivialities. They enbroil the nation about differences between Tweedledum and Tweedledur, or, as Dean Swift put it, "about whether you should break the egg at the big or the little end." No doubt there had been times of which this could be said with the most complete truth. One could read of periods in the political history of the country when it would have been very difficult to distinguish the contending principles for which the Whigs and the Tories fought, with savage ferocity. It had sometimes asked, "Politicians in foreign countries to explain to him the difference between the various groups into which the electors seem to be divided in those lands. Their explanations had often appeared to him quite inexplicable. He had no doubt, if a similar question had been addressed to him at certain periods in the history of our political conflicts, foreigners could have been equally puzzled to appreciate the lines of divergence and demarcation between the warring teams here.

That was no condemnation of politicians. It was more often a reflection of the political, social, or economic conditions of the times. They were only keeping in training for the hour when the real fight came. So in politics, when great issues arose they had a body of men trained to instruct, to appeal, to organise, and to carry through a great purpose or a great cause to victory. It was often the only defence put forward when introducing party politics into municipal contests; and there had been times when there could be no doubt as to the gravity and moment of the issues in challenge between the parties.

They could find no better illustration of the value of the political training for which our partisan warfare is responsible than the use to which politicians were put during the Great War. It would give them an idea of the importance in a grave national emergency of political training which the institutions of Great Britain afford. When men had to be raised for our Armies the campaign was conducted largely by our great political organisations; when money had to be raised to pay the expenses of the war the politician, with his gifts of appeal to the masses, was invaluable; when the zeal of the nation lagged owing to losses and deferred hopes the politician, with his trained gift for rousing tired zeal and rekindling exhausted emotions was indispensable; when employers had to be persuaded to convert their factories into arsenals and workmen had to be persuaded to work overtime, the politician had to be mobilised.

It was interesting from this point of view alone, to read the remarkable books written by the Germans to explain their defeat. One must make an allowance for the natural disposition of one class of men to lay the blame for disaster upon the shoulders of another. We must discount a good deal for the old rivalry between soldiers and politicians. But, taking all this into account, the facts themselves drove us to the conclusion that there was much to be said for the criticism put forward by the great German military leaders, that the completeness of their disaster was due largely to the fact that the German politicians did not do his duty in organising and keeping up the spirit of the nation behind the lines. Conscription were mobilised, but not consciences. In these days the former are of no use without the latter. The result was that the spirit of the German people collapsed before the resistance of the soldiers had broken.

ESSENTIAL QUALITIES.

What qualities did they require to achieve success in politics? At least every quality of capacity and character which is necessary to command success in any other walk of life. They needed the very best shoe leather to enable them to reach the end of the journey along the dusty roads of politics; otherwise one got footsore and lame, and soon fell out on the wayside. Like any other great career politics demanded intelligence, insight, imagination, concentration, industry, uprightness in life and conduct. But if he were to choose the gifts which were specially needed in politics more than in any other pursuit or profession he would begin with courage. All life demanded courage, but there was no vocation which made a more constant draft on courage—every kind of courage, but most of all the courage that lasts and the kind of courage that rises with discouragement.

What happened to the politician who blundered in as a speaker? He woke up one morning and found from his newspaper that his error was blazoned forth to the world, and he was principally conscious of the fact that at that moment there were millions of his fellow-countrymen either abusing him, cursing him, or, what was still worse, laughing at him. There was no profession carried on under such exacting, irritating, and mortifying conditions into politics. There were competitors for the politician who invited onslaughts on the other hand never lacked appreciation, and the zeal of his adherents was fanned by the breeze of opposition. And the measure of appreciation he enjoyed was generally in proportion to the intensity of the hostility he excited. And if he was of any use at all, to be attacked and admired was better for him than to be ignored. Indifference and apathy were fatal to the joy of labour, but counter criticism was a stimulant. Still, the joys of politics were an acquired taste, and one must get accustomed to them. "So," added Mr. Lloyd George, "if you are thinking of a political career do not imagine that it is a life of comfort and ease and enjoyment. If you like the sort of thing I have described you will enjoy it; otherwise you had better try something else. There are those who will tell you that if you go into politics you must have a thick skin. They are quite wrong. Thick skins generally go with thick heads. Sensitiveness and susceptibility, if kept under control and properly directed, are a source of power. It is not a thick head that is required, but a stout heart."

THE PLATFORM AND THE PRESS.

The politician ought also to have the gift of speech. One often heard that "politicians are all talk, talk, talk, and nothing done." They would generally find that the kind of man who most emphatically objected to talk was the man who himself talked everybody else down by his strident gurgling—the type of man who, as George Meredith said, telling a story of a noisy man he once met in Cumberland, "talks down the tunnels." Judging from the specimens he had seen, great doers are also great talkers. Some of the greatest business men he had ever met talked like the Gulf Stream. You could not always tell where their story began or where it ended, but all the same it swept you along its roiling current. "The strong, silent man," the speaker added, "may have roamed the earth in prehistoric days, but I have never met him, nor have I heard of anyone else who has, and I feel sure he must now be as extinct as the mastodon. But with politicians speaking is an essential part of their business."

"It is true that politicians have to depend upon speech as their most accustomed and potent weapon. Parliamentary government means etymologically, as well as in reality, government by talk. In a free government you must talk your way to good government—for there are so many to persuade. In order to teach, to persuade, and to convince, civility has in the main two means, writing and speaking, or, in other words, reading and listening. You may add another which has of late been rapidly developed as a means of instruction, and that is seeing. An idea reaches a hundred brains through talk for every one it finds through reading. Apart from the fact that there are more men who listen to political argument than there are many more who read it, the personality of the speaker also counts, and makes an impression that is absent from the merely written word. In the conflict between the written and the spoken word the latter has hitherto been the more powerful. I remember Mr. Gladstone at a dinner party at which I was privileged, as a young member, to be present, telling us that in every conflict between the platform and the Press the platform invariably won. If I may presume to vary an expression used by so great an authority—the better platform invariably beats the stronger Press."

The level of speaking in the House of Commons was high. Whether it was as high as the average pulpit oratory he preferred not to express an opinion. In the old days speaking was confined to a very small proportion of the members of the House. Most people conducted their business on the solid earth, and the House of Commons on the whole was a business assembly. Good speaking was not absolutely indispensable to political success. There had been many cases of bad speakers who had attained a very creditable Parliamentary and political position. An eminent statesman of the mid-Victorian era said that the chief qualification for a Minister was the ability to inspire confidence and not dazzling speech. And a good thing for the country, as well as for the Ministers themselves, that that should be the case.

What was the test of success in politics? Office, position, or decorations? No. The only test of high success in a political life was service. It was the last man to depose or to minimise exalted office in this wonderful country, with its vast influence for good or for evil upon the human race. He had held some of the greatest offices in the kingdom for seventeen years, and was proud of it. But office, rightly regarded, was only a wider opportunity for service. Without genuine service the memory of those who held the most glittering offices was soon forgotten. It was the man who served that endured. Service alone embalmed the memory of departed life. Some of the best known and most honoured names in the political history of this country were those of men who either never held office at all or in whose life office was but a transient, trivial, and often distracting incident. Burke, Fox, Sheridan, Romilly, Bright, and Shaftesbury—each of them held office on a short period of their lives, but their official record was of little account, and on the whole, added nothing to the sum of their achievements.

THE SCHICK TEST AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

"We have the means of saving tens of thousands of children from diphtheria if the public would use it," said the secretary of the National Baby Week Council, Dr. C. W. Hut, discussing with a reporter an article on the use of the Schick test in the United States. Dr. Hut, who is medical officer of health for Holborn, continued:—"Science has halved the death-rate from diphtheria; it can now practically prevent the disease by means of the Schick test. In this test a minute quantity of the diphtheria toxin is injected into the arm of a patient, and then, if this shows him to be susceptible, the patient is treated with toxin-anti-toxin. My own children have all been submitted to the test, and all the Holborn health visitors have been tested and found immune." In the United States the Schick test has been in use for some years, and it has been found that among 100,000 children who were treated, diphtheria was only one-fourth as prevalent as among 100,000 children who refused the test and immunisation. A number of London medical officers of health complain that the local authorities oppose the use of this preventive of diphtheria.

But the Holborn Borough Council has recognised its great value. Since May 1st that borough 230 children have been tested and protection has been conferred on 70 by injection of the toxin-anti-toxin mixture.

CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

LONDON (Ontario), February 25th. Thomas W. Shaw, who survived the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, died at London (Ontario) on February 25th after a brief illness. The aged cavalryman was tended by Florence Nightingale after being wounded in the charge of the immortal Six Hundred. Shaw was 91 years of age, and it is believed that after the death of a comrade in the United States last year he became the last survivor of the Light Brigade. He was born in Ireland, and spent his boyhood in England.

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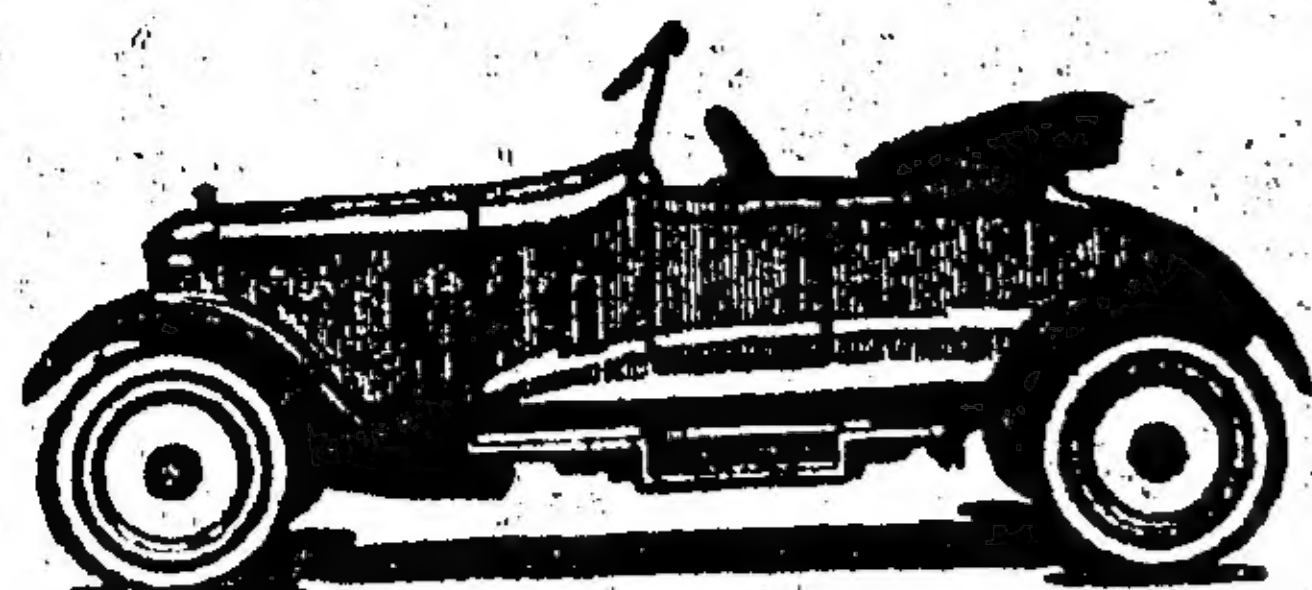
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MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REFLECTIONS ON POLITICIANS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, March 11th.
Mr. Lloyd George at present holds the office of Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, and he has just delivered the customary address to his student constituents. The subject he chose was "Random Reflections on Politicians." In his opening sentence he modestly spoke of himself as the "most unacademic of Lord Rectors." In so far as it was suggested by the old-fashioned distinction between men of action and men of thought, the description is far from accurate. In any case, that distinction has never been observed by our Scottish Universities, which have justified their name and their social function by recognising in their honours the universality of thought and the interpenetration—the essential oneness—of scholarship and public life. It was possible, however, to perceive in the general tenor of the address a not altogether unneeded vindication of the politician in the eyes both of academic critics and of critics who are as far as possible from being academic. The potential dignity of the political life is sufficiently illustrated by the constant need in it for that high quality of courage on which Mr. Lloyd George laid such stress. On this point no one can speak with more authority than Mr. Lloyd George himself, for even his enemies cannot deny, and the nation can never forget, the unflinching courage with which he inspired the British people and their allies during the darkest days of the war. Herein, also, is one of his main contentions justified: for the qualities of heart and brain which were of such priceless value in the trying days of 1917 and 1918, had been nurtured in the vigorous "sham fights" and "autumn manoeuvres" of party politics. In view of the record of the most political country on earth, Mr. Lloyd George found it easy to refute the "smoking-room" gibe that politicians "merely talk." The experience of those who have gone any way in politics, is that the qualities required are on the whole of a higher order than are called for in other walks of life. At the same time, Mr. Lloyd George inclines, perhaps naturally, to exalt the social function and influence of the platform politician. It may be true, for example, that "the better platform invariably beats the stronger press." But it is also true that when the adjectives in that sentence are reversed, the nouns have to change places. Platform and press are mutually corrective; it is because we have both that modern democracies are more stable than were those of ancient Greece, and behind both there is a higher court of appeal, a court whose code has been silently built up through the ages by teachers and preachers, poets and philosophers, and countless unknown men and women who have done justly and loved mercy.

THE WITNESS OF "DRY" LEWIS.

At the poll under the temperance (Scotland) Act in December, 1920, Stornoway, by a majority of 5 to 1, declared in favour of "No Licence," and as the burgh was the only place in Lewis where licensed premises existed the whole island thus became "dry." That there is still a certain "wetness," however, is indicated by the Town Council's decision, at the instance of Provost K. Muckenzie, to call a joint meeting of public bodies to consider "the present unsatisfactory state of matters in connection with the traffic in excisable liquors."

It is estimated that anything up to 200 cases of whisky and 80 barrels of beer are consumed there weekly, and it is possible to obtain whisky on the island at any time at 10s. a bottle on week-days and at 2s. sterling on Sunday. Legally, one man holds the only liquor licence in the island, he has the indisputable right of supplying a population of 30,000 with alcoholic liquors. But there happens to be two other methods of obtaining whisky. There is nothing in law to prevent a man from having whisky sent him through the post. The limit is only imposed by the carrying capacity of a s.s. steamer, the daily mail boat which travels between Lewis and the Mainland. For private consumption this evasion of the law is self-sufficient, but it is common talk in the island that daring spirits are bringing in openly cases of whisky. There is nothing upon which the law can act unless there is suspicion of shebeening. The dry law fixes the minimum a man may purchase, but fixes even a tip in Lewis you are breaking the law, but if you buy a case or a hundred cases you are perfectly safe, unless you are a suspected shebeener. Then a warrant may be obtained against you, and the whisky appropriated. There is a legal traffic in liquor all over the island. It is tremendously difficult for the police to root out the shebeens unless proof is actually forthcoming that the whisky or beer was retailed for profit. The more fact that a man has a huge quantity of whisky in his house is not sound evidence of his guilt. There is no limit to what a man may stock in his house on the plea of his own necessity. On business premises a man may stock up to six bottles and still be within law. What makes prosecution more difficult than the vagaries of the Act itself is the dearth of witnesses when a case is investigated. In whatever way a person may have voted at the poll, there is a secret sympathy with the shebeener. It seems to be a general principle that a shebeener should not be betrayed, and people interrogated return vague answers to the authorities.

CRITERIA OF EDUCATION.

In his wise and witty speech at the Aberdeen University luncheon in Glasgow, Sir Robert Horne, the present Rector of the University, made a strong defence of what used to be described as a "liberal education." While admitting the necessity for specialised education, he held that Latin and Greek, Logic and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and English Literature, were still to be regarded as "the seven lamps of the architecture of our culture." That they are not mere ornaments, but can shed a clear light on many problems with which they have little apparent connection, is abundantly shown by Sir Robert Horne's career and by the success with which he has grappled with administrative difficulties of a sternly practical nature. The true criterion of education has seldom been better stated. "It does not matter very much what a student learns so long as it is worth learning; the great thing is the development of the intellect. Intellect, as Thomas Carlyle said, is not a tool, it is a hand that can use any tool."

The same conclusion was expressed by Mr. John Clark in his closing lecture on Scottish Education; and both Sir Robert Horne and the Director of Education in Glasgow advance a plea for the broadest possible education. Their position is strongly supported by the record of Aberdeen University. Aberdonians are often charged with having an eye to the main chance, and their competency in practical affairs is acknowledged throughout the world. But it is on the arts side that Aberdeen University is chiefly distinguished, and, to take only one instance, Principal George Adam Smith's list of Aberdeen students who have won high distinction as professors in Glasgow comprises a philosopher, two astronomers, and an anatomist. Their names are a striking evidence of Aberdeen's steady adherence to disinterested lines of study, while the all-round success of Aberdonians testifies to the wide adaptability of the thoroughly trained intellect.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Companion the Earl of Cassilis has again been elected First Grand Principal; John Sims, Edinburgh, Deputy First Grand Principal; and Dr. John Tod, Leith, Third Grand Principal. Several new charters were granted to Chapters in New South Wales.

CLAN CHIEFS TOSS FOR PRECEDENCE.

Three chiefs of the Clan Donald, all of equal status, promised to attend the Glasgow dinner of the Clan Donald Society, and the problem presented itself: Which of them had the right to preside? Fortunately it was discovered that by a treaty signed in 1911, when the parties were so far apart as England, France and Russia, the Chiefs bound themselves to cast lots for the honour of the Chieftainship for the evening should they chance to meet. One of the trio (Glenagary) was unable to keep the engagement, and thus the other two were left to contest the claim. Clanranald was the first to arrive, and a little later Sless put in an appearance. No sooner had the chiefs met and shaken hands than a coin was spun in the air, luck was on the side of Clanranald, and a hilarious company of clansmen at once greeted him as the chief for the rest of the evening.

OSTIARY.

At Firwood, Kilmun, on the 1st March, Alison Napier, widow of William Parker, M.D. of Ningpo, China.

"POVERTY STRICKEN."

BUT LEAVES £40,000.

Mr. Henry House, a retired Anglo-Indian died suddenly at the Charing Cross Hotel, London, recently. He had lived the life of a recluse for years in a cheap room in Charing Cross Hotel. He dressed shabbily and ate meagre meals. Only 11s. was found in his possession when he died. As he never "tipped" any one the staff ignored him and regarded him as poverty-stricken. His will has been found since his death. The deceased bequeaths the whole of his estate to his sister, Mrs. Russell, of Manchester, who declared that her brother had been constantly communicating with her. He last wrote eight weeks prior to his death. "He had a number of friends in London. The stories of his loneliness were due to the hotel people not being in possession of the address of any relative."

Prospective relatives, hoping to share in an unknown recluse's estate worth £40,000, received an untimely check by the discovery of a 19-year-old will leaving Mr. House's property to his parents and his sister, Ellen (Mrs. Russell). As the parents are dead Mrs. Russell inherits everything.

The inquest revealed that the deceased possessed an income of £2,000 a year. At the Coroner's request the newspapers gave publicity to this fact with a view to attracting the notice of relatives. This resulted in numerous inquiries and visits seeking to prove relationship. Mrs. Russell, who was living in Manchester, came to London and identified her brother. Almost simultaneously a Bristol solicitor announced that he had unearthed a musty will.

BOTTOMLEY BANKRUPTCY.

In the bankruptcy of Horatio Bottomley, formerly M.P. for South Hackney, there has now been received by the creditors, from the Official Receiver, a summary of the debtor's statement of affairs. This shows:

Liabilities	£105,405
Expected to rank	80,273
Estimated net assets	27,208

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 10th, 1923.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banks	\$ 1,070 b.
Canton Insurance	625 b.
Union Insurance	242 b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	455 b.
Douglas Steamships	57 b.
"Star" Ferries	51 b.
China Sugars	245 sa. & b.
Kowloon Wharves	174 sa.
Whampoa Docks	164 sa.
Shanghai Docks	Tia. 102 sa.
Hongkong Land	\$ 420 sa.
Hongkong Hotels	31 b.
Humphreys Estates	264 b.
Ewo Cotton Mills	Tia. 144 b.
Cement	\$ 28 sa. & b.
Hongkong Ropes	42 b.
China Provident	23 sa.
Dairy Farms	26 a.
Waterboats	16 b.
Watsons	18 sa. & b.
Hongkong Electric	284 b.
China Lights	13.20 b.
Hongkong Trams	214 b.
"Shell" Transport	68/- sa.

b.—buyers; a.—sellers; sa.—sales.

VICKERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ACTING UPON INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN OVER THE DUTIES OF REPRESENTATIVE IN CHINA OF VICKERS LIMITED AND ALLIED COMPANIES FROM MR. H. BEAUMONT DONALDSON AND HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICES TO OUR PREMISES AT 19, GAN MIEN HUTUNG, EAST CITY, PEKING, TO WHICH ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE, ETC., RELATING TO BUSINESS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

DONALD FRASER.

THE METROPOLITAN CARRIAGE, WAGON AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

PEKING, 4th April, 1923.

[691]

Follow the Trail

to the

Scouts' Jamboree

at the City Hall

where you can see the Scouts in Camp and illustrating the noble arts of Saving Life, First Aid and Missioner Work. We will show you, too, how deftly we can work at the professions and hobbies we have learned.

The purpose of the Jamboree is:—

1. To show that we are alive.
2. To arouse interest and gain support.
3. To increase our membership in all ranks.

It will be formally opened by the Chief Scout of Hongkong, Sir R. E. Stevens, K.C.M.G., at 4 p.m. on Friday, 13th April, and will continue over a period of two days as follows:—

Exhibition in the City Hall

consisting of practical demonstrations of scout-craft in the form of a series of exhibits shown in one room and displays carried on in an adjoining room.

FRIDAY, 13th April, 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SATURDAY, 14th April, 2.30 to 7 p.m.

ADMISSION FREE.

Refreshments will be obtainable.

Also

GRAND CONCERT

in the Theatre Royal

This will include amongst other items

"A Storm in a Tea Cup"

or

Potted Tempest

With apologies to W. S. of Stratford-on-Avon and W. S. of Hongkong. Without pride or prejudice.

FRIDAY, 13th April, 9.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, 14th April, 8.15 p.m.

Admission by ticket. Usual prices. Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. Montrose or through any Boy Scout.

YE OLDE PRINTERIE

LIMITED.

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COMMERCIAL PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.

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THE RED HAND

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"THE RED HAND BRAND"

Antifouling Compositions for Ships' Bottoms. Anticorrosive Paints, Ready mixed, for all purposes.

Supplies available from:

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS.

[123]

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT
AND CO. LTD.
SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS
 London, Southampton and Glasgow
 PASSENGER AND CARGO VESSELS OF ALL TYPES UP TO 6,000 TONS
 OCEAN-GOING TUGS, MOTOR BOATS (SEA OR RIVER)
 UP TO 80 KNOTS.
 TURBINES AND RECIPROCATING MACHINERY AND PROPELLERS.
MARINE AND STATIONARY OIL ENGINES
 8 TO 90 H.P.
 MOTOR VEHICLES 2 TO 6 TONS.
 WATER-TUBE BOILERS.
 FOR QUOTATION, APPLY—
10, KIUKANG ROAD, SHANGHAI.



Satisfactory Shirt-wear

Best Quality French Print in Blue, Grey and Mauve Stripes. Two Soft Collars to each shirt. \$8.50.

Fine White Zephyr with White Stripes. Soft double cuffs. \$8.50.

VAN HEUSEN PATENT COLLARS

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building, Des Vaux Road.

THE SEASONS SMARTEST SILK JUMPERS

DESIGNS TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

PRICES FROM \$12.50 TO \$21.00 EACH.

JUST OPENED UP

FINE SILK HOSE

FROM \$2.00 TO \$3.25 PER PAIR.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

SUMMER PYJAMAS AT WHITEAWAY'S

A SPLENDID SELECTION
OF
MEN'S COTTON PYJAMAS

Good Wearing and Washing
Qualities. Smart Designs.
PRICE FROM \$9.50 SUIT.

MEN'S WHITE COTTON
PYJAMA SUITS

Short Sleeves and Legs. No Collars.
\$6.50 SUIT.

NEW SHIRTS AND SOFT
COLLARS.

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF
BOW TIES.

CALL AND INSPECT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
 GENT'S OUTFITTERS, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG MAILS FROM SHANGHAI.

AN EXPLANATION OF DELAY.

We take the following from the N.C. Daily News of the 7th inst:—

Our quotation yesterday from the remarks of the chairman of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, on the irregularity of mails between Hongkong and Shanghai, has brought us a letter of explanation from the Chinese Post Office of which the following paragraphs should certainly be given:—

It has often happened that when we held mails for a large liner due to sail on a specific date, coinciding with the sailing of a coaster, this liner has been delayed by fog and other circumstances and mails have had to be shipped by the first available vessel. The liners have eventually arrived and subsequent mails have been despatched by her, thus reaching Hongkong in advance of the previous mail. This is not an infrequent occurrence but is altogether unavoidable. Experience has proved also that when we actually keep the mail for the faster vessel a slower boat leaves here and reaches Hongkong ahead of her but without the mail which we held back thus causing delay, and foundation for complaint.

It also has happened that a vessel scheduled to sail at a given hour has without giving notice to the Post Office left port two hours ahead of time and without the mail. Although the agents to whom we complain are profuse in apologies, they do not get the blame which unfortunately falls on us.

The writer goes on to say that "this overlapping of mails to and from Hongkong is one that has existed for years even during the life of the B. P. O." As regards this we are bound to point out that, quite independently of the speech at Hongkong quoted yesterday, we have received private complaints from a correspondent in Hongkong who is not apt to be hysterical, saying that the irregularities were such that the possibility of a private courier service, was seriously being considered. However, the Chinese Post Office assures us that "the cause of complaint has been practically eradicated where it was within our power to do so" so it may be hoped that the mail service will improve. Nobody wishes to be unfair to the C. P. O. Its internal service, carried on in spite of civil war and bandits with most praiseworthy steadiness, has long been a subject of admiration. Where criticism has been excited is that with several months' notice of the impending change, insufficient preparation seemed to have been made to cope with the extra work due to the disappearance of the foreign post offices. Hence the grumbles, which, however, we may hope and believe will grow less and less as the C. P. O. gets into its stride.

BANGKOK-SINGAPORE

DIRECT RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

Mr. P. A. Anthony, General Manager of the F.M.S. Railways, has contributed an account of his recent tour over the Siam Railway system to the Bangkok Times. He is full of praise for the administration and personnel. As is generally known, during his visit to Bangkok there was a conference between F.M.S. and Siam officials. One of the results of that Conference is referred to by Mr. Anthony. Through coaches from Bangkok to Singapore and vice versa will run as from November next when the causeway across the Johore Straits to the Island of Singapore will be completed.

The weekly express train between Bangkok and Penang has proved a success and it is proposed to consider the advisability of running bi-weekly expresses, up and down, at the end of the present year. Such an increase in facilities will be a great boon to travellers to Siam arriving at Penang and it will also provide a much quicker mail service to and from the Siam capital.

UNPAID TAXES.

\$120,000,000 SUPER-TAX AND INCOME TAX OWING.

Mr. Baldwin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the parliamentary papers recently stated that the approximate amounts of super-tax due but not paid on March 31st and December 31st, 1922, were £23,500,000 and £9,500,000 respectively.

The approximate amount of income tax due but not paid by March 31st, 1923, was £25,000,000. The estimated net produce of each penny of income tax (excluding super-tax) for the United Kingdom in 1920-21 was £4,900,000; in 1921-22, £4,750,000; and 1922-23, £4,450,000 (provisional). The number of people actually paying income tax in 1922-23 is provisionally fixed at 2,250,000.

KRYPTOK LENSES

are conceded to be one of the very best forms of bifocal lenses. The bifocal segment is ground and fused into the lens making the product practically one piece of glass. The segments are totally invisible and the lens has a beautiful appearance. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China, located in 83, Queen's Road Central, Fitting glasses and testing the sight is their speciality.—ADVT. [101]

SANITARY BOARD. CONCERNING THE ANIMAL BY-LAWS.

A sparsely attended meeting of the Sanitary Board was held at Post Office Buildings yesterday afternoon, when the old subject of the amendments to the Sanitary By-Laws came up for discussion once more. The members who were present were the President (Mr. G. R. Sayer), the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Dr. Ozorio, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, and the Secretary (Mr. J. A. Fraser).

The President intimated that copies of the amendment to the Animal By-Laws had been circulated to members. Mr. Wong Kwong Tin had pointed out that in the old by-laws it was provided that cleansing and disinfecting of premises was to be done at the Board's expense. He had noticed that the clause to this effect was absent from the amendments, and wished to know whether the Board would continue to bear this expense.

The President replied to this that, as a rule, the Board would do so, but they could not lay down any definite rule to that effect as there were bound to be cases where premises needed disinfecting as the result of the culpable negligence of the tenant or owner. In those cases the latter would have to be at the expense of the work themselves.

Mr. Wong Kwong Tin had also suggested that a compensation clause should be added to the present clause in the by-laws which provided for the notification of infected animals to the Board, whereby the owner of any horses, cattle, etc., should be paid a sum of money on notifying the Board of infectious disease in his animals.

The President intimated that he could not lend his approval to this suggestion, for in his opinion it was a public duty to notify the Board of any such cases.

[Mr. Wong Kwong Tin afterwards explained to our reporter that his reason for putting this suggestion was that rural sanitary inspectors, and policemen, could not be expected to correctly diagnose a case of infectious disease in animals every time, and thus, when they did suspect its existence, a good deal of time and probably money would be lost to the owner, and he would be occasioned a good deal of trouble, while he was waiting for the decision of the veterinary surgeon on the point.]

COURAGE OF THE WELSH. QUALITIES OF STATESMANSHIP.

In celebration of St. David's Day a Welsh banquet was held on March 1st in the Connaught Rooms, and was attended by over six hundred guests. Mr. Tom Hinds, the chairman, had upon his immediate right and left Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., who were the principal guests.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a letter regretting his inability to be present, wrote that it was always a delight to him to meet his fellow countrymen and countrywomen on the day on which Welshmen and Welshwomen all over the world honoured the memory of Dewi Sant.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, responding to the toast of "Our Guests," said he had been associated and he hoped he might still be in his public life, with one of the greatest men that our islands and deliberately he said our islands, rather than the Principality—had produced—(Cheers)—and one of those men who in the great crises of our history had always been given to us, who had perhaps been moulded and formed into something greater, something broader, minded, something more unselfish, something nobler by the crisis which had called forth the exercise of their powers and raised them to high position. Wales had contributed to the nation courage that did not know defeat, courage that would not understand defeat and for whom every reverse was but a call to new and greater efforts. That was a quality not so common under the strain of such tremendous events as we had lived through during the last few years, but it was a quality which was perhaps more common among members of the Principality. They had imagination, fortitude of resource, and an unconquerable spirit which, if it could not achieve victory in one way, did not despair of finding another path by which victory might be reached—courage, imagination, and resource, three qualities never to be undervalued in Statesmen; seldom combined in the same power and vigour as they were in the greatest Welshman of today, to whose services here among his (Mr. Chamberlain's) countrymen as elsewhere he gladly paid this public tribute. (Cheers.)

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in proposing "Wales at Home and Abroad," said he found that the look derived its sanctity from St. David, and that it meant that the look, he gave the lesson which Wales had not forgotten—that of plain living and high thinking. The Celtic had continued the struggle for national independence until Ireland had achieved it with the consent of all mankind. This was the day of small nations, and it had been mainly thought about because the Celts bled away for that recognition. (Hearty cheer.)

INTIMATIONS

FOR SALE

"TJIRATOE," No. 23, The Peak. For further particulars apply, JAYA CHINA-JAPAN LUN. [683]

TO LET

FROM about APRIL 1st. Two OFFICES and One Small ROOM. Moderate Rental. Apply Box No 811. c/o Daily Press Office. [607]

TO LET

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor. Apply UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. [169]

TO LET

ONE EUROPEAN FLAT in "LUX BUILDING" Wanchai Gap Road. Apply to No 31, Kennedy Road. [669]

TO LET

SEVEN-ROOMED DETACHED HOUSE with Tennis Lawn and Garage for Two Cars. Apply to—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [653]

TO LET

TWO OFFICE ROOMS, Top Floor, 6 Queen's Road Central. Apply GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD. [209]

TO LET

UNFURNISHED, No. 144, THE PEAK near the Barker Road Train Station—8 Rooms for 9 Months, \$250 Per Month. For particulars apply to DENISON RAM & GIBBS. 9th February, 1923. [355]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "VENEZIA"

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, MASSADA, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10th inst. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriters on or before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents. Hongkong, 9th April, 1923. [686]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

THE M/S "CHILE"

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th of April, 1923, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS on the 16th of April, 1923, at 10 a.m. All Claims must reach us before the 19th of April or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD. Agents. [685]

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S

LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to read How.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Hongkong Observatory, April 10th.		
	Day	at 2 p.m.	at 8 a.m. 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.89	29.83	29.79
Temperature	71	70	75
Humidity	83.0	86	84
Wind Direction	2	2	2
Force	0	0	0
Weather	0.0	0.0	0.13
Rain	0.0	0.0	0.13

Highest open-air Temperature on 9th ... 74
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 10th ... 70

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

SALE OF H.M.S. "MERLIN."

TENDERS are invited up to the 30th MAY, 1923, for the Purchase of the above named Vessel WITH ENGINES & BOILERS AND VARIOUS AUXILIARY MACHINERY ON BOARD. Full particulars of the Vessel and Conditions of Sale and Permits to view may be obtained on application to the Underwriter, and Tender Forms will be issued on payment of a deposit of \$300, returnable when decision on the tenders has been reached. The vessel will be on view at H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong from the 26th March, 1923.

PARTICULARS OF H.M.S. "MERLIN." A twin-screw steel steamer of 1,400 H.P. Length between perpendiculars ... 185'0" Breadth extreme ... 33'5" Depth (Net Keel to Upper Deck) ... 15'7" Nominal Displacement ... about 1,070 tons Present Mean Draft ... 8'9" Built When ... 1903 By whom ... H.M. Dockyard Bunker capacity (coal) ... 203 Tons Fresh Water capacity ... 17.5 " Reserve feed water capacity ... 9.8 " Economical speed ... 10 Kts Coal Consumption (economical speed) ... 12 Tons per 24 hours

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION. Steel ... Framing, O. B. Plating, Upper and Lower Decks, Forecastle and Poop Structures, bulkheads, &c. Iron ... Davits, Stanchions, &c. Wood ... Sheathing, Forecastle, Poop, Upper and Lower Decks and Fife in Hold. Metal ... Sheathing, Wood Sheathing, Fastenings, Stem, Steamport, Rudder, Shaft Brackets.

DECK. Lower, Upper, Forecastle, Poop Deck and Poop.

ENGINES. Vertical Triple Expansion, surface condensing, total I.H.P. 1,400 at 200 r.p.m. Cylinders 14 1/2" 18" diameter x 2 ft. stroke. Steam pressure 210 lbs. per Sq. in. ... 2 Sets. Water tube Bellerophon type. Steam pressure, max. 280 lbs. per Sq. in. reducing to 210 lbs. at engines ... 4 No. AUXILIARY MACHINERY.

Engine air compressing for boiler tube sweeping ... 1 No. Main circulating and auxiliary pumps ... 2 No. Electric light engine with dynamo ... 2 No. Fan, force draught, for boiler rooms ... 2 No. Feed pumps ... 2 No. Fire and bilge pumps ... 2 No. Starting engine ... 2 No. Steering engine ... 1 No. Steam winch and windlass ... 1 No. Evaporating Plant with Distiller & Evaporating Pumps, Capacity 12 ... 2 Sets. tons per 24 hours. ELECTRICAL LIGHTING. Fitted with internal electric lighting at 80 volts.

PARTICULARS OF IMPORTANT ARTICLES ON BOARD TO BE SOLD WITH THE VESSEL.

Chain Cable 1 1/2"—312 fathoms, Anchors 25 cwt. each, 3 No. Boats Davit 14 No., Cat. Davit 2 No. and small davit, Metal Companion way upper deck at, Gunley for 125-145 Men by Motwood, Accommodation Ladder, Metal pumps 3 No. and one small iron Force pump, A large quantity of valuable METAL Fittings such as Fairleads, Mastroom Top Ventilators, Head and Guard Rail sockets, deck plates, illuminators, guards and Stanchions to brights, clips, link plates, brackets, voice pipes, dolphins to hand steering gear and fittings to 1222. Also a considerable quantity of spare boiler gear comprising tubes, junction boxes, tube joints, check nuts, mud drums, doors elbows, &c., in a New condition, which are stored in the Dockyard.

Tenders will be received in the Office of the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, up to Noon on MONDAY, the 7th MAY, 1923.

A. W. GRUNDY.

Naval Store Officer. Hongkong, March, 1923. [674]

BOWEN & CO., No. 5, MUIKOW ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Members British Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai). Mr. T. W. BOWEN, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, Incorporated by Royal Charter, London.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND SHIPBROKERS. For the Purchase, Sale and Charter of Vessels of any Tonnage, Passenger and/or Cargo, New and/or Old, with delivery China at Very Low Prices.

SALVAGE OPERATORS, MARINE SURVEYORS AUCTIONEERS, COAL MERCHANTS. FREIGHT BROKERS, METAL MERCHANTS. Machinery For Sale, New and Old in First-Class Condition.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA: GREEN'S PATENT ANCHORS. SAMUEL WARREN & CO., LTD. (Sheffield). High-Class Steel Manufacturers (Tank Brand).

Catalogues and Price-Lists on application (Enquiries Welcomed).

CABLE ADDRESS: BOWEN, SHANGHAI. CODES: Bentley's, B.O. 5th Edition and Improved.

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANDBOOK REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1921. Revised by the Members.

PRICE ... 25.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

THE PROPERTY VALUES IN HONGKONG.

WHAT IS "TRUE MARKET VALUE"?

EXPERT WITNESS AND COUNSEL DISAGREE AS TO MEANING.

An interesting argument took place at the Supreme Court, yesterday morning, regarding the true market value of property.

Mr. H. W. Bird, of the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Turner, architects and surveyors, giving evidence for the defence, contended that high prices paid for property which bring in only a small return on the investment do not represent "market value," whilst Mr. Eldon Potter, Counsel for the plaintiff in the case, argued that whatever price property yielded it represented true market value.

The case related to a Chinese partnership dispute and had been opened on the previous day before the Chief Justice (Sir William Reece-Davies). The plaintiff—a retired sleeping partner in a firm of merchants—claims from the defendant, the managing partner of the firm, that certain property belonging to the firm was sold by the defendant at a gross undervaluation. His contention is that the property was worth \$35,000, but was sold for only \$34,000 and consequently his realised share on retiring from the business should have been greater than the sum actually paid to him.

Mr. Bird's evidence was taken at an early stage in the case by special consent, as he is leaving the Colony to-day. He said that in the month of February, 1922, he personally surveyed Nos. 31 and 33, Gilman's Bazaar, the property under dispute. In his valuation report he described the houses as "four-class three-storied Chinese shops—shops on the ground floor and dwellings above." The houses were fronted by a narrow street. This was important in the event of the houses being destroyed by fire or in the event of rebuilding. The present Building Ordinance would not allow them to be rebuilt at the same height as they were at present. As a result of his survey he valued the two houses at \$32,000. He took the assessed rental of the two houses at \$2,000—\$1,480 each. He, however, did not take the full assessed rental, but reduced it to \$1,320 each owing to their being fronted by a narrow street, which was a certain disadvantage to them. In making his calculations he made the usual deductions for ground rent, insurance, repairs, amounting in all to \$140, made up as follows: Ground rent, \$38; insurance, \$40; repairs, \$70, making a total of \$138, and he took it, in round figures, at \$140. He deducted this amount from the total rental of \$2,640, which left \$2,500 as the net rental. This would give a return of 8 per cent. on \$31,250 and he took the value in round figures at \$30,000. In his valuation report he also made an estimate of the price per foot of the land. The two buildings he valued at \$4,400 and the value of the land he put down at \$20 per square foot.

In reply to Mr. Jenkins, witness said that in his opinion the property would not have been worth any more in January, 1921, when it was sold than when he valued it in February, 1922. He considered the price paid (\$34,000) was a very fair one.

Mr. Jenkins: The plaintiff claims from this Court a declaration that the true value of the properties in January, 1921, was \$55,000. Would you say that was a true value—I say \$30,000.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eldon Potter, Mr. Bird said that his valuation would also be his valuation of the property as a security.

Mr. Potter: Do you suggest that your valuation of \$30,000 is reasonable and that any price above that would not be reasonable?—That would depend entirely on what return the intending purchaser wanted for his money.

This street of houses is used by a peculiar class of merchants—I can't tell you that.

You know it is a fact that Chinese are buying property at treble, even quadruple, the former price?—It is true, but it is not a business transaction. They buy these properties because they want some place for their families, and they don't care what return they get for their money.

Witness, in reply to further questions, said that he considered a man a fool who paid more than a reasonable price for property.

Mr. Potter: In that case I can give you examples of many fools in this particular street, and the folly goes back for many years—I say that he is not making a business transaction if he buys at a price which brings him in return of four or five per cent. on his transaction.

No. 13 was sold for \$28,000. My valuation of that house was \$15,000. The buyer's price would only bring in a return of 5 per cent.

Certain merchants, owing to the peculiar class of their business carried on in that street, have officers there. Would not that explain the position?—That might explain this high value, but I would call it a sentimental value.

I don't care what you call it. I should say it would better be described as a scarcity value instead of a sentimental value. Unless the man is an absolute fool there must be some explanation for a property being bought at a high figure.

Witness said that No. 6 and No. 8, on the opposite side of the street, were sold for considerably lower prices—No. 6, for \$10,000.

Counsel for the plaintiff pointed out that those two houses were considerably smaller than the property under dispute.

Witness then put a question to Counsel. It was, in effect, supposing he attended a sale of property with the intention of buying at a price which would bring him in a return of 8 per cent., and another man attended the sale prepared to pay considerably more, because he would be satisfied with a return of 2 per cent. "Which would be the true market value?" asked Mr. Bird.

Mr. Potter: I should say the price for which the property was sold.

The Chief Justice said that he would call it a fancy price.

Mr. Potter: It is the market price whatever he pays. It is just the same as the man who is prepared to pay \$20,000 for an old master. It represents the market value. It is a scarcity value and the only definition of market price is the price it fetches.

The Chief Justice (to Mr. Potter): You cannot suggest that a man who is satisfied with a return of 2 per cent. is getting market value.

Mr. Potter: Yes, my Lord, if the house is in a certain place and men are prepared to pay large sums of money to get hold of that property for certain reasons; it has particular effect on the market value. Counsel emphasised the point that this particular street was occupied by a peculiar class of merchant.

To the witness, Mr. Potter said: You have laid down a startling proposition, Mr. Bird, if you say that a price fetched for a house is not market value.

Mr. Bird: I don't agree that the price paid by Chinese is market value. I want a fair return of 8 per cent. for my outlay. A Chinese is satisfied with 2 per cent. I have argued this point with many people.

Mr. Potter: Oh, yes, it is question of economics which has been dealt with by the most profound writers.

Mr. Bird: It is more difficult in Hongkong to state what is the market value of property. At home it is not so difficult.

This completed Counsel's cross-examination and Mr. Potter then continued his opening address to the Court, taking up his argument from where he left off on the previous day.

FILIPINO STOWAWAYS.
ON AN AMERICAN SHIP.

Seven Filipinos were charged at the Magistrate yesterday with stowing away on the s.s. *President Pierce*. It appears that the men boarded the ship at Manila, hid in various parts of the vessel, and mixed with the passengers. A search was made of the ship before she left Manila, but no stowaways were found. The day after she left, however, one of the stewards discovered one man, and a thorough search resulted in the discovery of the other six.

They told the Magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood), that they were all together, and asked that they might be set at liberty in Hongkong so that they could "make their way" as best they could.

The Magistrate's viewpoint failed to coincide, however, and he sentenced them each to one month's hard labour.

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

At the forthcoming annual meeting of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., to be held on April 21st, the Board of Directors will recommend that the balance available for distribution be disposed of as follows:—

To pay a dividend of \$1.50 per share on 340,000 shares	\$510,000.00
To pay a dividend of \$1 per share on 50,883 shares (1922 issue)	50,883.00
To place to Reserve	300,000.00
To carry forward to next account	130,179.81
	\$840,962.81

SPORT.

THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
RUMJAHNS DEFEAT LO AND LAY IN THE RE-PLAY.

The two brothers, Rumjahn, had no difficulty in disposing of M. P. Lo and Thomas Lay in the re-played tennis match yesterday. They took the match by three straight sets, and thus enter the semi-final round of the Open Championship Doubles. Arrangements have been made for them to meet A. Eveleigh and A. S. Lindell in this round this afternoon. This match will be played on the Stand Court.

When play was abandoned on the previous day, owing to darkness setting in, the games stood two sets all with the final set still to be played. Yesterday, it was agreed that the match should be re-played. The Indians played a much better game than they did on the previous day and, as the match progressed, they showed a decided superiority over their opponents. They had learned their lesson from the previous day's experience and they were more successful in countering Lo's lobbing which was not so pronounced yesterday. They also took greater care in their net play and made sure of keeping their opponents working on the base line before advancing to the net. As on the previous day, the bulk of the work fell to O. Rumjahn but he rose to the occasion and, with the exception of a few faulty smashes, he played quite clever tennis. His brother, as usual, was very safe, winning games on his service. Lay played a bright game, his easy forehand and backhand drives across the Court and down the side line winning many points. He showed up to better advantage than his partner yesterday, who, in the last set, appeared to be discouraged, serving a couple of double faults and netting. He was, however, extremely good in getting awkward ground shots back, and on one or two occasions was warmly applauded for this.

The Rumjahns took the first set, 6-4, after having the lead all the way through. Their opponents went ahead at the beginning of the second set but at the end of the fifth game the Rumjahns had again secured the lead, winning the set, 6-3. In the final set the Indians secured the first three games before their opponents secured one. At the end of seven games they were again leading easily by three games, 5-2, winning the set and the match by securing the eighth game.

DODS AND RAWORTH v. WHEELER AND MILLARD.

Another match in the Championship Doubles was played off yesterday afternoon, between Dods and Raworth and Wheeler and Millard in the second round. The two Kowloon players put up quite a good game for the first two sets, securing the second and losing the first after fourteen games had been played. In the third and fourth sets they were played to a standstill which they lost 6-4, 6-1. The winners (Dods and Raworth) will now have to meet Wild and Humphrey in the third round.

Results:—

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

O. and H. D. Rumjahn beat M. P. Lo and Thomas Lay, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2; E. R. S. Dods and A. B. Raworth beat F. Wheeler and C. E. Millard, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, 6-1.

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

R. E. Worthington beat A. Eveleigh, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

R. M. Henderson and A. B. Brearley (1/8) beat L. Forster and T. H. King (2/8), 6-4, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES.

R. M. Smith and Mrs. Smith (115/1) beat H. E. Grace and Miss Duff (10/8), 6-6, 6-2.

THIS YEAR'S TENNIS LEAGUE.

PROSPECTS OF A GOOD SEASON.

The prospects for the Tennis league this year are exceedingly bright, and the large number of entries for the "B" Division of the League go to show the increasing interest in tennis and that there is a good supply of young players coming forward. In the "A" Division there are eight competing teams and in the "B" Division there are no fewer than eleven.

The entrants for the "A" Division are: the Civil Service C.C., Kowloon C.C., Hongkong C.C., Indian R.C., Chinese R.O., U.S.R.C., Club de Recreo, and the University.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A DIFFICULTY OF DIALECTS.

WOULD A REASONABLE MAN HAVE BEEN AFRAID?

Two stone cutters, both natives of the Fukien Province, were peacefully at work in a quarry at North Point one day towards the end of March when they were accosted by twelve strange men. These latter talked to them in the Hakka dialect for some time, but the two Fukienese failed to understand. Then the twelve used many peculiar gestures, and spoke to them in threatening tones and with some heat. The two became frightened, and spoke to the strangers in their own Fukienese dialect. But neither party could understand the others, and so, for a time matters stood at a deadlock. Finally two men belonging to the twelve went up to the stonecutting coolies, and picked up all their tools. They then went to a nearby shed, and took away all the tools from that. Next they signed the two workmen to accompany them. The latter were in terror of their lives, and went. They had not gone far, however, when they met the foreman who employed them. He, on seeing two strangers carrying his master's tools was indignant, and demanded their immediate return. Meekly enough the men returned them, and went away. Meanwhile the Fukienese stonecutters went home as fast as they could, and stopped away from work for two days to recover from the shock.

The explanation to this story was vouchsafed yesterday afternoon when the two men who carried away the tools appeared at the Magistracy charged with intimidation. They were represented by Mr. T. G. Bennett.

From the evidence it seems that the twelve men went to the quarry to get work. The defendants went for the additional purpose of persuading the Fukienese to join the Stonecutters' Guild. But they were unable to make the two understand what was wanted, and so they took away the tools to show them.

Mr. Bennett contended that there was no intimidation in this act, as no force was used, or at least very little.

The Magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood), pointed out that they had used enough force to make the men "terror stricken,"—a phrase used by one of the complainants in his evidence.

To this Mr. Bennett replied that what the law required was that enough force should be needed to frighten a reasonable man, and he expressed strong doubt as to whether reasonable man would have been intimidated by the small amount of force used in this case. "Why," he said, "if you argue otherwise, a man might say 'too!' to a whole gang of coolies, and if they all ran away that would be accounted intimidation."

His Worship admitted that this might be so, and remarked that a tremendous amount of force had not been used. He would give his decision on Saturday morning.

V.R.C. ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The programme of the V.R.C. Athletic Sports to be held on Saturday, the 21st inst., consists of 35 events. Three events are open to the Colony, viz.: One mile flat race; marathon race; and one mile ladies' bicycle race (handicap).

Those competing in the "B" Division are: Craigengower (two teams), Kowloon C.C. (two teams), the Club de Recreo, Chinese R.C., Indian R.C., Civil Service C.C., University, Queen's College and the Netherlands T.C.

The Japanese and the Police are not represented this year, the former because they have no ground and the latter because their ground is under repair. A new team competing this year in the "B" Division is the Netherlands T.C. They are reputed to have some good players and they ought to give a good account of themselves.

The Indians were successful in winning both Divisions last year and as the Rumjahns form a formidable part of their first Division team this year they should do well again. Another strong team in the "A" Division this year is the U.S.R.C., which boasts of some strong players. Kowloon this year will have the benefit of S. E. Green's service in the "A" Division team. They possess some good all-round players.

The season is to be opened on Saturday, April 21st.

GARDEN TOOLS.

SPADES.

SYRINGES.

TROWELS.

SHEARS.

MOWERS.

WIRE NETTING.

FORKS.

RAKES.

HOES.

LAWN MARKERS.

PRUNING.

KNIVES.

MADE
IN
SHEFFIELD.LIGHT SETS
FOR LADIES' USE.

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OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISH IMPORTERS.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS, INDICATORS, COUNTERS, ETC.

PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.

AGENTS FOR DOBBIE McINNES' NAUTICAL SPECIALTIES.

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

TYPE K2.



IN MAHOGANY

NON-SET.

AUTOMATIC STOP.

EQUIPPED WITH

SEVEN HANDSOME

RECORD ALBUMS.

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A CHARMING ASSORTMENT

OF

COTTON VOILES
ZEPHYRS,
Etc.

IN A SPLENDID RANGE OF COLOURING FOR

LADIES'

SUMMER DRESSES.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUHR EVENTS.

HUGO STINNES CAPTURED BY FRENCH.

Berlin, April 9th.
It is reliably reported that Hugo Stinnes and his wife were taken out of a train by the French at Schernhorst station, in the occupied territory, and conveyed to an unknown destination.

EARLIER CABLES.

RAILWAYMEN EXPELLED BY COLOURED TROOPS.

Berlin, April 9th.
Zochlin has been released, and expelled. The president of the railway administration at Trèves has telegraphed to President Ebert stating that 100 families of railwaymen have been expelled from their homes by coloured troops, and a further six hundred families are to be evicted within a few days. Herr Ebert has forwarded ten million marks to assist the victims.

LATES CABLES.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE
OPENING DATE ANNOUNCED IN COMMONS.

London, April 9th.
In the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. S. Baldwin announced that the Imperial Economic Conference would open on October 1st.

It was anticipated that all the Dominions and India would be represented at the economic conference, and the Dominions except New Zealand at the Imperial conference. It is not expected that the Prime Minister of New Zealand will be able to attend, but the speaker said that he hoped all the other Prime Ministers would be present.

Among the questions to be considered was that of Imperial defence, which would certainly be considered at the latter conference.

BRITISH OFFICERS MURDERED IN NORTH INDIA

SIMLA, April 9th.
Major Orr and Anderson, of the Seaforth Highlanders, walking near Landikotal, were fired upon and killed. Their murderers escaped.

PARTICULARS OF THE TRAGEDY.

SIMLA, April 9th.
It appears that Major Orr and Anderson were walking four miles from Landikotal on Sunday evening. The shooting occurred at Hydrikandal, but the identity of the culprits is not known. Friendly tribesmen brought in the dead bodies.

HIGHER WAGES IN U.S.

STEEL COMPANY EMPLOYEES
RECEIVE INCREASE.

Pittsburg, April 9th.
Among the independent mills, the Jones Laughlin Corporation, one of the largest steel companies in the country, is granting an increase of approximately eleven per cent, affecting about 10,000 employees.

Pittsburg, April 9th.
The Carnegie Steel Company has increased the common labourers' wages by seven per cent. Similar advances have been made at some of the United States Steel Corporation's subsidiary works, accompanied by the promise of an adjustment of the wages of other classes of labour. A hundred and fifty thousand employees will be effected if all the latter's subsidiary concerns fall in line. Some of the independent mills have indicated their preparedness to meet the increase.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE RECEIVED AT BERLIN.

Berlin, April 9th.
President Ebert has received M. Krestinski, who presented his credentials as representative of the Soviet while Russia and the Transcaucasus were a Soviet Republic.

LATEST CABLES.

AIR FATALITIES.

TWO BRITISH FLYING OFFICERS
KILLED.

London, April 7th.
The Air Ministry announces that two British flying officers, named respectively D. Loch and H. Stringer, were killed on Saturday while flying a Bristol fighter thirteen miles from Quetta.

THE "FRANCE" TO SAIL.

STRIKING FIREMEN RETURN
TO DUTY.

Le Havre, April 9th.
The striking firemen on the liner France are returning to work. The vessels sails to-day.

HOME FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE (1st DIVISION).

Sheffield United... 0 Huddersfield... 2
Dundee... 3 Falkirk... 0

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Dundee... 3 Falkirk... 0

SLAVE TRAFFIC.

SENSATIONAL ALLEGATIONS
REGARDING ABYSSINIA.

London, April 9th.
Sensational allegations of slave traffic are contained in a letter to the Times from Major Henry Darley, former frontier agent in South-West Abyssinia. He declares that an area in South Abyssinia three hundred miles square has been depopulated and devastated by slave traders. A million people have been killed or carried into bondage through Tajara Bay and elsewhere since Menelik's death, when each Governor seized and sold the negro population of his district. The depopulated area extends from Jiroa, in Abyssinia, to Toposa, in the Sudan, which is 120 miles over the British frontier. The Governors are now scarcely able to find money to pay taxes to Addis Ababa, and have again turned their eyes southward to British territory. They have already raided Kenya, and it is only a question of time before raids on a large scale and more skillfully organised will be made, not only in Kenya but also in other territories bordering on Abyssinia. Continued diplomatic representations hitherto have invariably resulted in the issue of notices forbidding slavery or slave raiding, which are a source of amusement in the market places. Major Darley concludes by stating that while the League of Nations is getting ready to take steps, matters to be investigated by L.O.N.

MATTERS TO BE INVESTIGATED
BY L.O.N.

London, April 9th.

Mr. John H. Harris, organising secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, referring to Major Henry Darley's allegations, says that the whole question of slavery not merely in Abyssinia, but elsewhere, has been placed on the agenda for September next, at the request of the assembly of the League of Nations.

The abolition of slavery has already been discussed by a limited number of Powers, but never before by fifty-two nations, hence the importance the various governments are placing on all available information placed at the disposal of the Council of the League of Nations.

THE SOVIETS

ENTIRE REORGANISATION
DECIDED ON.

London, April 9th.
A message from Riga states that owing to the condition of Lenin, a reorganisation of the entire system of Government has been decided on at Moscow. A special council of forty will be substituted for the peoples' commissaries, and will constitute the supreme authority. The position at Moscow is very tense, and the most drastic measures are being taken to preserve order.

ANOTHER INSANE "RED"
DEMONSTRATION.

Riga, April 9th.
A message from Moscow states that in consequence of attacks against the Church and mockery of Easter festivities, disorders occurred, which the Red Army put down. Three of the Reds were shot dead.

HOME LABOUR DISPUTES.
LEADER'S DENUNCIATION OF
DIRECT ACTION.

London, April 9th.

Mr. J. H. Thomas warmly rebuked the extremists when addressing a meeting of railwaymen in London. He stated that Labour's weakness was a superfluity of Unions and insufficiency of unity. He pointed out that twenty-eight Unions were involved in the shopmen's dispute. He condemned some of them, who refused the employers' suggestion of arbitration, and declared that a strike must be the last and not the first resort. He recommended that the dispute be referred to the Wages Board.

ABERDEEN FISHERMEN'S
STUBBORN FIGHT

London, April 9th.

While the Aberdeen fishermen, though suffering from destitution, are refusing to go to sea until the landing of fish from German trawlers be stopped, German boats continue to arrive in increasing numbers. Sixteen arrived during the week-end, but six sailed again without landing their catches owing to successful intimidation of the porters by the fishermen. However, three landed their catches to-day.

THE BUILDING TRADES
DISCUSSIONS.

London, April 10th.

Little practical result has emerged from the day-long discussions by building operatives, who have decided to maintain the Disputes Committee in session throughout the week, being ready to negotiate if necessary. They also re-affirmed their willingness to submit the interpretation of the previous wages agreement to legal adjudicators. The Scottish employers have altered to the national policy and decided to post notices of reduction of wages and increased hours for builders.

BRITISH LEAD IN
SHIPBUILDING.

London, April 9th.

Lloyd's shipbuilding returns show that 1,492,000 tons were under construction in the United Kingdom on March 31st, an increase of 23,000 tons compared with December 31st. This is the first increase since March 1921. The total for other countries was 1,367,000, or 50,000 less than on December 31st. Germany and Danzig head the foreign countries with 343,000, followed by France with 209,000, Italy 185,000, United States 173,000, Holland 121,000 and Japan 83,000.

The launchings for the past quarter total 442,000 tons, including Britain 228,000, Germany 70,000 and the United States 53,000.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

LIVELY DISCUSSION IN HOUSE OF
COMMONS.

London, April 9th.

The House of Commons witnessed a lively debate on the Special Constables Bill, providing for a continuance of the recruiting and maintenance of the force. The Act under which "Specials" were enrolled in war-time expired at the end of last year, and the force will disappear altogether unless special provision be made. Comdr. Bridgman, explaining the Bill, pointed out that the only alternative to the "Specials" of emergency was calling out the military, which was undesirable. The Labourites evinced strong exception to the Bill on the ground that the force might be used for strike-breaking and blacklegging. Mr. Haynes, a former policeman, and the victor at Edgchill, dwelt on the incompetence of the "Specials." Comdr. Bridgman declared the Bill was not anti-Labour, but anti-disorder. The motion for a second reading was adopted by 218 to 122.

ANGLESEY BYE-ELECTION.

SEAT WON BY LIBERAL
CANDIDATE

London, April 9th.

Agricultural depression was the chief issue at the bye-election at Anglesey, due to the death of the Independent, Brig-General Sir Owen Thomas. The result was—
Sir R. J. Thomas (Liberal)... 11,118
M. E. T. John (Labour)... 8,338
Mr. R. O. Roberts (Conservative)... 3,259

Sir R. J. Thomas contested Anglesey as a National Liberal at the General Election, but was supported by the United Liberals in the bye-election.

MR BONAR LAW.

EARLY APPEARANCE AT REOPENING
OF COMMONS.

London, April 9th.

Mr. Bonar Law made an early appearance at the reopening of the House of Commons, and was universally cheered when he rose to speak. It was noticed that his throat affection was still troublesome. His voice was almost inaudible.

THE MEMEL TROUBLE.

HEAVY TAXATION AND CUSTOMS
THE CAUSE

London, April 9th.

According to telegrams from Memel, received in London, the troubles which earlier broke out with troops dispersing a demonstration of twenty thousand Germans in the streets, on Saturday, against the heavy taxation and customs duties. There was intermittent rifle fire throughout Saturday night, resulting in several casualties. The German-Lithuanian Home League has been suppressed and its president arrested. All shops have been closed. In the meantime an Allied committee in Paris is considering details of the status of Memel, the principle of which was recently settled by the Conference of Ambassadors.

U.S. LIQUOR WAR.

BIG SEIZURE IN JERSEY
CITY.

New York, April 9th.

Prohibition agents have seized two million dollars worth of whisky in two raids at Manharran, Jersey City, which is the largest seizure hitherto. The latter raid resulted in a pitched battle with the smugglers, who made an attempt to recapture the liquor, and were repulsed. The prohibitionists broke in the doors of vaults and removed the huge stocks, in a fleet of motor lorries guarded by armed men, to the place of destruction.

U.S. AND ANATOLIA.

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSION REGARDING
RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

Constantinople, April 9th.

The National Assembly has discussed the law accepting contracts with representatives of the American Development Company for railways and ports in Anatolia, also the stipulation as regards the mines twenty kilometres on either side of the railways. The majority favoured the scheme, voting on which was adjourned.

PRINCESS YOLANDA'S
MARRIAGE.

Rome, April 9th.

Princess Yolanda and Count Calvi di Bergolo were married at the Quirinal. The marriage took place in the throne room, and was attended by Their Majesties and other Royalities, Members of the Cabinet, Signor Mussolini, and other Ministers belonging to the Fascist. The National Militia wore the uniform of that organisation. The glittering procession afterwards proceeded to the Pauline Chapel for the religious ceremony. Princess Yolanda is the first Italian Princess to be married in this chapel since the loss of the Pope's temporal power. The bride and groom were seated on the balcony of the Palace and were ovated by an enormous crowd.

AEROPLANE ENGINE'S
RUNNING RECORD.

New York, April 9th.

A Wright E4 aeroplane engine has completed a record-breaking test at Washington, running 673 hours without stopping.

EXCHANGE MARKET.

London, April 9th.

The French franc has improved on the London exchange market to 69.30.

EDUCATIONAL IDEALS.

LORD GORELL AND EQUAL
OPPORTUNITY.

Lord Gorell last month spoke on the subject of education to members of the H. (Tabot House) at the Mark II House, St. George's-square, S.W. Mr. O. Montagu Williams, Warden of the House, presided.

Lord Gorell said he thought the force and realisation of the value of education had grown enormously since, and to some extent because of the war. Education was a "drawing-out of something within, and viewed in that way, far more important than the giving of actual knowledge was the teaching of students, no matter what their age, to make the best use of themselves both in work and leisure. The criticism of educating a man above his station had gone by the board, because there was no limit to a man's possibilities. Our country's history contained innumerable instances of men who had begun life at the lowest stations and finished at the highest. Our educational scale was in the nature of a triangle; while there were, roughly speaking, six million children in our elementary schools, there were only about 400,000 pupils in the 1,137 secondary schools, and in the highest universities the percentage was much lower still. He wanted to see an equal opportunity for everybody to get the chance in education that their brains deserved. To-day many brilliant brains were restrained by circumstances. Nevertheless there had been a steady development in education, and this was making democracy possible. One of the most hopeful signs was that the Labour party, as a whole, had recognised the enormous importance of education.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPTIUM SUPPRESSION IN CHINA.

MILITARISM RESPONSIBLE FOR
REVIVAL OF CULTIVATION.

London, April 9th.

Sir John Jordan, in a letter to The Times on the subject of the Chinese drug traffic, says, he cannot endorse the statement that the Chinese interest in the suppression campaign of 1907-17 was due to a desire to stop foreign importation, as he is convinced that the movement was aimed throughout at the suppression of native cultivation, no less than the stoppage of foreign importation. Nevertheless, the prohibition and state regulation of opium are both ineffective under the present conditions in China, and the only effective remedy lies in the elimination of militarism, which is responsible for the revival of opium cultivation. The Chinese Chambers of Commerce have already started a movement for the removal of this incubus, which is pressing heavily on the whole economic life of the country, and have solicited the co-operation of their foreign friends in the attainment of a programme. English and American public opinion count for much in China, and the fact that interest is being aroused in Great Britain should prove a powerful stimulus to the representatives of the commercial classes in China, who have initiated the movement.

ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT.

CHINESE BOYCOTT EXTENDS.

Tientsin, April 9th.

The North China Star states that the crockery, hide, and paper merchants decided to stop buying Japanese goods, at a meeting held yesterday. The Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce reported that the exchange shops, the grain merchants, drug, paper, hat, and shoe dealers were joining the boycott movement.

HSU CHUNG CHIH ADVANCING
ON CANTON.

Peking, April 10th.

Two of General Hsu Chung Chih's divisions are reported to have entered Kwangtung, and defeated a small opposing force. He is pressing on towards Canton, though still a long distance away.

CHINESE POLITICIANS.

AGAIN RESORT TO FORCE.

Peking, April 9th.

In the House of Representatives this afternoon, the question of a vote of want of confidence in the Government led to a heated discussion and finally to a free fight. The House broke up without coming to a decision.

The Senate also discussed the want of confidence vote. The Investigation Committee reported that such a vote was illegal and the Government's opponents must instead bring in an impeachment. The Senate also broke up without voting thereon.

CHINA'S FINANCES.

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT BY SIR
FRANCIS AGLEN.

Shanghai, April 9th.

Sir F. A. Aglen, who sails this afternoon for home, speaking at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday, said that the customary appropriation from the salt revenue of \$14,000,000 and also \$6,000,000 from the Ministry of Communications for the consolidation of the sinking fund of internal loans since June had ceased to be handed over, and therefore he had to sit tight on the Customs surplus, which at present was the only available item for consolidation.

"So long as I am custodian, I will be faithful to the trust placed in me by the Chinese people, but there is nothing to prevent a mandate being issued depriving me of this custodianship."

Sir F. A. Aglen said that in that case he would publish a comprehensive account of how he had handled the money, so as to make possible a regular payment of the interest.

Sir F. A. Aglen emphasised that it was only due to pressure of public opinion that the custodianship of the funds in question had remained in his hands.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN JAPAN.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT.

Peking, April 9th.

A deputation of 43 Chinese students, who arrived from Japan yesterday, saw President Li Yuan-hang this morning, when they protested against their alleged ill-treatment by the Japanese police during the recent demonstration concerning the abrogation of the 1915 Treaty.

JAPANESE PRINCE REGENT'S TOUR.

Tokyo, April 9th.

The Prince Regent leaves for Formosa on April 12th, embarking on the Kongo at Yokosuka, and reaching Keelung on April 16th.

EMPIRE NAVAL DEFENCE.
AUSTRALIA AND THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Bruce, the Federal Prime Minister, in a speech at Adelaide, on February 23rd, described as one of the fundamental facts on which we had rested securely and grown prosperous that if danger threatened Australia the whole Empire would rise in its defence. But it was equally true that any one of the Dominions might involve us in war. The Prime Minister continued—

"An Empire such as ours, a chain of independent nations sitting as equals in the councils of the world, is a great thing; it may easily become a dangerous thing unless we have a common foreign policy and a common policy of defence. We must act together. Defence and foreign policy are now equally the concern of all. Foreign policy necessitates consultation, and consultation can come only by conferences between representatives of the Mother Country and the Overseas Dominions. Such a conference I hope will soon be held. We shall for our own safety demand a consultation in regard to foreign policy and if possible evolve a common scheme of defence. When Britain alone was the voice of the Empire it was right perhaps that she should bear a greater burden of defence. That day has gone. Britain cannot now speak for the whole Empire, and she cannot, if she would, assume the full responsibility for its defence. We share in the greatness of the Empire; the time has come when we should shoulder with the other Dominions our portion of the responsibility for foreign policy and of the burden of defence."

"Notwithstanding the Washington Conference and the growing influence of the League of Nations, of which Australia is a loyal member, we believe an Empire naval defence scheme to be imperative, and a common understanding on foreign policy and naval defence cannot be reached until representatives of Great Britain and the Dominions meet. My Government is therefore convinced that it is imperative that an Imperial Conference should be held as early as possible, and Australia should be adequately represented."

Having touched on the spiritual aspects of the Empire, Mr. Bruce passed to the material. Australia was Britain's best customer; Britain in turn took the bulk of all our products. Each depends on the other for its economic existence. He added—

"We want to consolidate and develop that position, to translate it into a definite policy. The welfare of the British citizen is as vital to us as the welfare of the Australian citizen. A common economic policy based on mutual welfare is as essential as a common policy of defence. We have a reciprocal tariff with Britain and the other Dominions, but such a policy has been developed intermittently and without purpose. A greater conception is needed on the part of us all, which shall weld the constituent parts of this Empire in a common bond of self-interest and mutual advantage, and result in the welfare and advancement of every citizen."

He added that Australia would be represented at the Economic Conference which would shortly be summoned.

THE BRITISH NAVY
ESTIMATES.

The post-war Naval Estimates have shown continuous reductions, those in 1920-21 being £154,064,044; in 1920-21, £22,505,290; in 1921-22, £23,444,000; and in 1922-23, £24,883,700. It is expected that those for 1923-24 will show a still further reduction, although containing the first large instalment for the building of the two new capital ships. The diminution in the strength of officers and men during the past year, amounting to about 20,000, should be apparent in the decreased sums needed for wages, victualling, and other expenses which are automatically affected by a reduction in numbers, but an offset to this will be found in the increased non-effective votes for retired pay and the like. Following the completion of prize-money payments and other war services, from which discharges of temporary clerks become possible, the Admiralty office is expected to show an appreciable reduction on the sum of £1,420,800, which is absorbed last year, as compared with an actual expenditure of £283,167 in 1921-22.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

In the House of Commons, recently, Mr. Darbishire asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade if he will state what expenditure has been incurred to date on the British Empire Exhibition; what the total cost will be; what is the total sum now guaranteed; and if any estimates of receipts and expenditure have been framed as from the opening date of the exhibition. Sir William Joyce-Hicks, I am informed by the Exhibition authorities that the total expenditure incurred to date on the British Empire Exhibition has been in round figures, £760,000. The total gross expenditure to the close of the Exhibition is estimated at £2,030,000, and the total guaranteed received to date are £1,203. The answer to the last part of the question is in the affirmative.

N.Z. EMBARGO ON GERMAN GOODS.

The New Zealand Minister of Customs announced that it is intended to withdraw the embargo on German imports on September 1st.

He stated that German goods have been arriving through other countries, occasionally certified as British, at an enhanced price. Manufacturers have been suffering owing to their inability to obtain German and Austrian raw material. It is probable that the assessment of duty whether the imports are necessary raw material or manufactured goods competing with New Zealand and British goods.

No. 10

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TJIKEMBANG	NORTH CHINA	In port	16th April	BATAVIA via BANGKA & BILITON
JJILIWONG	JAVA	14th April	16th April	JAPAN
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	18th April	20th April	BANGKA & BATAVIA
TJISONDARI	JAVA	22nd April	24th April	DAILY

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Arrivals from Europe.

S.S. "OOSTERKERK"	14th April.
S.S. "OUDERKERK"	8th May.
S.S. "OUDERKERK"	5th June.
S.S. "ZOSMA"	3rd July.

Sailings to Europe.

Steamers	For	Sailing on or about
"BANKA"	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	14th Apr.
"OOSTERKERK"	Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	25th May.
"OUDERKERK"	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	20th June.

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ENGLISHMEN IN INDIA. POSITION OF SERVICES. GRIEVANCES OF OFFICIALS.

[FROM AN ANGLO-INDIAN CORRESPONDENT TO THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.]

A favourite theme with writers on Anglo-Indian life in the past has been the petty jealousies and bickerings existing between the various services that make up the administrative machinery of government in India. No novel has been considered complete without some reference to the aloofness of the "heaven-born" member of the Indian Civil Service and the stupidity of the Secretariat in the eyes of a policeman or an engineer from Cooper's Hill. To-day, among individuals, such jealousies have practically disappeared. There is no more significant sign of the times than the fact that all over India Englishmen in Government service have formed themselves into associations in order to present a united front to the attacks which are being made upon them. Each province has its own association, in which are represented every branch and every grade of the Administration in which Europeans are employed, from High Judges downwards. The Indian Civil Service, the Imperial police, and other all-India services have had their several associations for purposes chiefly social. The new associations of European Government servants include everybody, L.C.S., I.M.S., police, public works, the educational service, in fact, all the Imperial and provincial services, together with that large body of "specialists" who do not belong to the all-India services but are attached to various branches of the Administration.

ECONOMIC PRESSURE

And what are the grievances that press so hardly on Englishmen in India? At the moment they are largely economic. The future is a matter of high policy, which must be determined by Parliament; the proportion of Europeans in the service of India, whether or not the services should be provincialised, whether Europeans should be recruited or not, etc.—these are matters which can be discussed and represented later on. Their decision is a matter of time. The urgent need of the moment is relief from the economic pressure which daily becomes more and more unbearable. The Bombay Association of European Government Servants has recently sent to the Secretary of State for India a memorial in which their grievances are set out, and the British public will learn with surprise that it has been officially admitted that many classes of European Government servants have not for some time been able to live on their pay and have no prospect of being able to do so.

The Public Services Commission, appointed in 1919 because the rates of pay of the Indian Services were then recognised to be inadequate, admitted that the rise in prices in the preceding twenty years was 40 per cent., and since 1914 there has been a further rise in the general level of prices in India to 60 per cent. The total increase in prices since 1914 has therefore been 124 per cent., and to meet this increase, the Services have been given increases of pay which vary from 8 per cent. in the Indian Civil Service to about 30 per cent. in the Forest Department. These percentages are in marked contrast with those granted to the Provincial Services, which are mainly Indian, and to the subordinated Indian Services, in which case the increase approached 100 per cent.

A DESPERATE POSITION.

Moreover, Mr. Montagu has now admitted that the small increases in pay were based on a minimum exchange value of 2s. to the rupee. The collapse of exchange, coupled with a further rise in prices, has had a disastrous effect on European Government servants. In March, 1920, which was approximately the time when the revisions of pay were sanctioned, the cost of a first-class P. & O. return passage was £102, and exchange was at 2s. 6d. This is equal to Rs. 816. To-day the same passage costs Rs. 1,800. Quite erroneous ideas exist as to the proportion of the revenues of India that are absorbed by payments to Englishmen. The vernacular newspapers and political speakers never give figures. They content themselves with vague generalities about India being "bled white," and draw harrowing pictures of the poor cultivator being crushed with taxation in order that the white man may live in luxury. But in 1923 the total cost of all European Government servants in the Bombay Presidency was 73 lakhs, or 44 per cent. of the total provincial expenditure of 1,600 lakhs.

It is no exaggeration to say that the greater proportion of Englishmen in Government service to-day are in debt, while the position of the younger married officers in the Services, such as the Police and Forests, is desperate. They have cut down their expenses to the minimum. The old traditions of club life and hospitality have gone. In the moribund many clubs are moribund, either because there are no European officers in the district, or because the few there are cannot afford to keep them up. The low rate of exchange keeps the prices of imported articles high, and the position is made more difficult by reason of the large number of wealthy Indians who have adopted a European standard of living and are able and willing to pay any price they are asked by servants or shopkeepers. The cost of keeping children at school at home has increased enormously. The cost of living at hill stations in India is prohibitive. A Royal Commission has been appointed, but it may not report for years, and the position of English officials in India is too serious for delay. They must have relief, and at once.

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RAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION	RAILINGS	DATE	TIME
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Thursday	12th Apr. 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSHANG"	Friday	13th Apr. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Friday	13th Apr. Noon
TIENSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Friday	13th Apr. 3 p.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSHANG"	Sunday	15th Apr. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YANGSHANG"	Tuesday	17th Apr. Noon
RANGOON via SWATOW	"YANGSHANG"	Tuesday	17th Apr. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISHANG"	Thursday	19th Apr. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"NAMSHANG"	Thursday	19th Apr. Noon
Kobe via SHANGHAI	"HINSANG"	Friday	20th Apr. 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"CHUNSHANG"	Saturday	21st Apr. 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"WINSANG"	Friday	27th Apr. 7 a.m.
SAIGON	"HOSANG"	Saturday	28th Apr. Noon
Kobe	"HOSANG"	Saturday	28th Apr. Noon

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"GLENAMOI"	25th April	"GLENAMOI"	10th April	London, Hamburg
"GLENAP"	28th May	"GLENAP"	13th May	London, Hamburg
"GLENABRY"	31st May	"GLENABRY"	16th May	London, Hamburg

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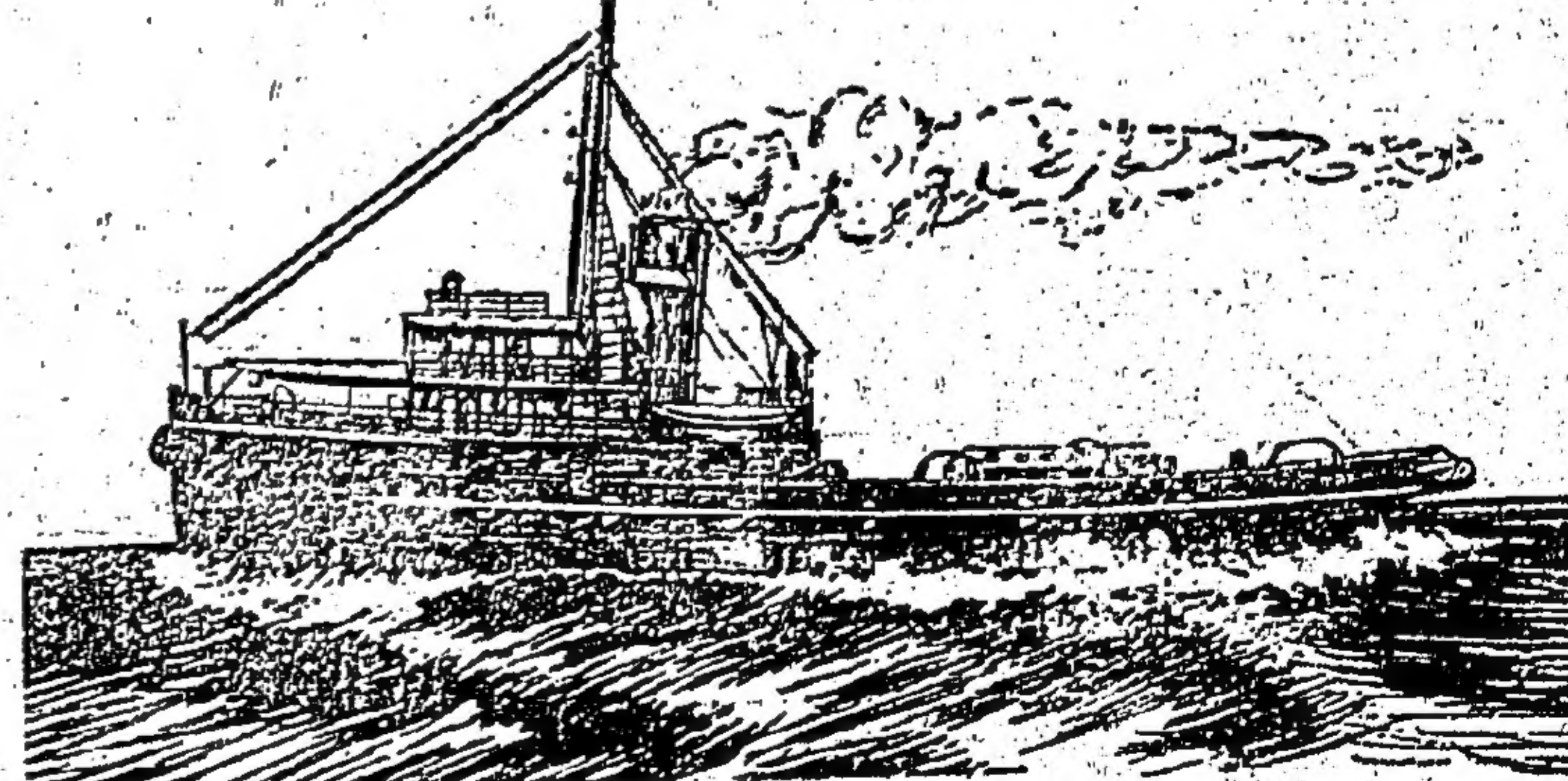
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3. "ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th May.
4. "RUBIOCHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th May.

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PAUL FLECAT	—	—	30th April
ANDRE LEBON	8th March	14th April	15th May
MAISON	23rd March	24th April	25th May
CORDILLERE	6th April	8th May	12th June
ANGERS	20th April	22nd May	26th June

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"KARALA"	9,000	2nd May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SIOHIA"	6,800	8th May	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"KIDDERPORE"	6,200	14th May	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	18th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	7,000	24th May	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"NYANZA"	7,000	30th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SARDINIA"	6,800	13th June	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"DELTA"	6,800	19th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SIOHIA"	6,800	25th June	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,941	11th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	17th July	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"SOUDAN"	6,800	23rd July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KHIVA"	9,017	29th July	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.

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"JAPAN"	4,000	13th Apr. 1 p.m.	Calcutta via Singapore & Penang
"TAKADA"	3,543	19th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TORILIA"	3,305	25th Apr.	do.

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"SIOHIA"	6,712	24th Apr.	Shanghai only.
"NYANZA"	7,023	30th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

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"BUSHO MARU" ... Sunday, 6th May

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"MALAY MARU" ... Friday, 13th April

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SWATOW	"KAYING"	On 11th Apr.	Noon
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KANSU"	On 13th Apr.	6 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, TIENTSIN & NEWCHANG	"SHANTUNG"	On 14th Apr.	Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 14th Apr.	D.L.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"KUEICHOW"	On 15th Apr.	D.L.
TIENTSIN	"LIANGCHOW"	On 17th Apr.	D.L.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KIANGSU"	On 17th Apr.	Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On 18th Apr.	10 a.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"HANYANG"	On 19th Apr.	10 a.m.
HONGKONG & HOIHOW			

Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents TELEPHONE CENTRAL 33. (CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE SHIPPED AS PER OFFICE OF S.S. CO. 1923) 1923

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Sandakan, Manila & Australian Ports.
"TAIYUAN"	24th April	29th April

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Fruit, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is on board. Reduced Fares, large berths through to all Australia, New Zealand & Tasmania Ports. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents. Telephone Central No. 33.

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OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "Kikridge" ... Due Hongkong 20th Apr. Leave Hongkong 21st Apr.

U.S.S. "West Chopaka" ... Due Hongkong 10th May. Leave Hongkong 11th May.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S. "West Farolan" ... Due Hongkong 30th April. Leave Hongkong 1st May.

U.S.S. "Morse" ... Due Hongkong 15th May. Leave Hongkong 16th May.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

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PIUMME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port as through Bills of Lading.

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1. "VENEZIA" ... sailing on or about 28th April.

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1. "VENEZIA" ... sailing on or about 11th April.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

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From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

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For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

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OPENING QUOTATIONS.

The Parcel Post Service to Kwachow via Yunnan is suspended. Parcels addressed to Kwachow will, until further notice, be accepted only at senders' risk and will be forwarded via Shanghai and Changteh (Hunan).

Head Office: Hongkong.

HONGKONG SAVING BANK.

ARTERED BANK OF IND

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HEAD OFFICE: